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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This may be cheating but the president is going to use his page in this issue to tell the members of the Association something of the history of the city which they will visit in July next.

For countless years the Toronto portage which led from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, some thirty miles to the north, had been used by Indians. It was first traveled by a European in 1615. For the next hundred years the site was used in trading with the Indians chiefly, perhaps, in furs and liquor. The French built a fort in 1751 but burned it after Wolfe's victory at Quebec in 1759, to prevent its capture by the British. Upper Canada was then gradually settled by British people including many loyalists from the United States and in 1791 a government was set up for the province at what is now Niagara-on-the-Lake. As the proximity of Fort Niagara on the American side of the river made this an undesirable place for a capital, the government was moved in 1797 to what is now Toronto which had been garrisoned and laid out as a town in 1793 with the new name of York.

It seemed that Upper Canada's distrust of her neighbours was justified when in 1813 a body of American troops under the command of Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, crossed the lake to York, captured the fort, occupied the town and burned the government buildings. Pike was killed in the action.

In 1834 York was incorporated as a city and took the name Toronto. The first Mayor, William Lyon Mackenzie, patriot or agitator and traitor, according to one's political leanings, was the leader in a rebellion in 1837 against the government of the province, which was largely controlled by a group of Toronto members known as the "Family Compact." The government was completely taken by surprise but was allowed time to organize its defence and, after a day or two of skirmishing and a one-sided battle a few miles outside the city, the rebels were routed and Mackenzie fled on horseback and by boat to the American side of the Niagara River.

Charles Dickens visited the city in 1842 and, while he treated it much more gently in his *American Notes* than certain cities in the United States, he mentioned in a letter that he noted in Toronto the prevalence of "wild and rabid Toryism." Liberal party leaders have made similar statements frequently since that time. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, spent some time in Toronto in his triumphal tour in 1860.

For the last century the city's history has been one of continual growth. It is now the capital of the Province of Ontario. It has grown steadily as the population and wealth of the province have increased and has benefited greatly from the development of the great mining and lumbering industries in the north. The population of Greater Toronto is now about a million and will be greater if her application for the amalgamation of several neighboring municipalities, now being considered, is granted. Toronto has some skyscrapers, an important financial district, two large department stores, the largest University in Canada, an imposing building known as Osgoode Hall, now the home of the Law Society and the seat of the superior courts of the province, an uncompleted subway, the first in Canada, and traffic problems which can compare favorably in complexity and intensity with those of any other city. She has been called by vari-

ous names: Muddy York, the Queen City, Toronto the Good, the City of Churches, Tory Toronto and Hogtown. Whatever may be the reason, some people do not like Toronto. The Toronto members feel quite confident that American members will. There are now no hard feelings about the War of 1812.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS*

CHARLES J. ZINN

The codification of laws generally should be a topic of interest to all law librarians, although each will naturally have divergent interests, giving preference to those subjects closely connected with his particular work. Some may be more interested only in laws relating to the District of Columbia. To you I might talk about the work we are hoping to do, and are in the process of doing, on the District of Columbia Code. Others of you may be more interested in the laws relating to the courts. But you are all, in any event, actively interested in the federal statutory law, no matter in what library you work. Therefore, I shall say a few words about the present United States Code and statutes in general.

As most of you know, when a law has passed both houses of Congress, it is printed on parchment paper and sent to the President of the United States for his approval. Upon his approval the bill is sent to the National Archives, General Services Administration, which has taken over that function formerly performed by the State Department, and the bill is given a chapter number and a public law number. The first print of the law which becomes available is the slip-law, with which you are all familiar. In connection with the slip-laws, I

would like to point out a noteworthy improvement made during the current year. The personnel at the National Archives were working on slip-law problems even when the work was done through the State Department-making a study of the situation for many years. Recently they have inaugurated a system of inserting marginal notations on the slip-law showing reference to prior acts, Statutes at Large, and other public law references that are very helpful. As they indicate the parallel page numbers for the forthcoming volume of the Statutes at Large, the Statute citation is available now upon receipt of the slip-law. The Statutes at Large are now printed by an offset process from the enrolled bill, which is another improvement. The original enrolled bill eventually finds its way into the National Archives.

Our job in the Judiciary Committee is to take the general and permanent laws as they are enacted and classify them for the United States Code so that you will be able to find them with less trouble than you would have by referring only to the Statutes at Large. The Code is divided into fifty titles arranged in alphabetical order according to subject matter. The Code itself

*Address of Mr. Charles J. Zinn, Law Revision Counsel of the House Judiciary Committee, before the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., November 14, 1951.

is only *prima facie* evidence of the law, and you must go back to the Statutes at Large for positive evidence of the law or the law itself. During the last seven or eight years we have been engaged in the project of making the Code positive law, and up to the present time we have revised, codified, and enacted into law nine separate titles out of the fifty. We are now working on twelve or fourteen additional titles.

You are familiar with the language of slip-laws and the Statutes at Large. Sometimes, when a law is being amended, reference is made to an earlier law by popular name, such as the Narcotics Drug Import and Export Act. That may be located by using the popular name table; but to find the present status of that law would be difficult if the search were limited to the Statutes at Large. That particular law was enacted about 1930 or 1932. To find its present status from only the Statutes at Large, it would be necessary to go through each volume of the Statutes at Large since the original enactment and try to piece it all together. Sometimes in enacting a law reference is made to an amendment of a public law of a particular Congress, and that again presents the same problem. Our work is to gather together all the laws on the same subject and classify them in a particular title of the Code.

Classification is a matter of opinion and judgment. We try to insert the new law in that title of the Code where we think the average user will be most likely to look for it. Lengthy laws may affect more than one title. We classify the slip-law as soon as it is received,

filing that classification in our office, where it is available to anyone who is interested in it. While Congress is in session our classifications are available approximately ten days after the slip-law has been published. However, at the end of the session, when the President signs a hundred or more bills within a few days, we are unable to keep to that schedule.

The Code is meant to contain only general and permanent laws. We have a great deal of trouble with the codification of permanent laws that are contained in appropriation acts. One school of thought is that nothing in an appropriation act is permanent law. We do not agree entirely with that. We think that the use of the word "hereafter" in a paragraph means that that paragraph is intended to be permanent and properly belongs in the United States Code. Moreover, if the appropriation bill repeats a particular provision in identical language year after year it is inserted in the Code on the assumption that Congress intends the provision to be permanent. With a few exceptions in the Appendix to Title 50 which we thought were useful during the War, there are no temporary laws in the Code and no special laws have been included. Of course if a title is enacted into law all of the provisions in it become permanent law.

The tables in the Code are often most useful. I have been asked how one would find an amendment of an existing law which was by way of an addition to that law—for example, if the Hatch Act were amended by adding a new section six or eight years

later. It would probably be found by going to the table in the United States Code where the Hatch Act is set out, and if the Hatch Act originally had ten sections in it and two sections were added later—Sections 11 and 12—you would immediately see, at the end of the list, Sections 11 and 12 without any page numbers for the Statutes at Large, and you would know it was an addition. We have the popular name table in the Code which would give you the amendments to the earlier act. We are putting an additional table in the next Supplement, and there are also two tables for each of the nine titles which has been enacted into law showing the distribution into the new title of the provisions of the old one.

In revising the various titles—for example, the title on Crimes and Criminal Procedure—we went through the entire Code and picked out penal provisions in whatever titles they appeared. We were not altogether successful because of certain objections due to the fact that in the Revenue Code there were penalties for false returns. The tax people thought it would be easier to find those in the Internal Revenue Code rather than the Criminal Code. We wanted to incorporate them into the title called "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," arranged alphabetically by chapter, with tax crimes set out as one chapter. However, we deferred to the tax experts in that instance.

We believe that it is our job to make the laws understandable. Sometimes we may oversimplify, but we do feel that laws are much too verbose. Lawyers are notorious for use of a great

many words—I among them. We have found, in revising various titles, that we can cut down by about fifty percent the number of words in the existing statutes. We have stayed away, to a large extent, from technical language except in the case of tax laws and some others where technical language is essential. The writing of statutes is a technical matter, and punctuation as well as language is very important. However, in our opinion much can be done toward their simplification. We hope eventually to have a code of laws that is simple and readily usable.

After we get the title enacted into law, future amendments will be drafted in terms of that particular title of the Code. For example, to add a new crime to the statute book, Title 18 would be amended. There would be a new section to be designated by a specific number, and from that point on it would be found at that place in Title 18, and any later amendments would be amendments of that section. There would be no need to refer to the sixty-five volumes of the Statutes at Large which we have now.

One of our worst obstacles is the indefinite repeal provision. Often Congress, in enacting a law, will provide, "all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." We are not always sure that we have discovered all the laws that are inconsistent with the new law, and there may be some inconsistent laws left on the books; whereas if Congress would repeal specifically all the laws they deem inconsistent, we would not have to make the decision when we are codifying the laws, and it would add to the cause of better law

writing and making. In the future, we hope to have a Code that will be amended directly and kept up to date with obsolete provisions specifically repealed.

The principle obstacle to satisfactory codification is the difficulty entailed in keeping up to date. It was not until 1873 that we had any codification of the laws at all, and at that time Congress enacted the Revised Statutes, taking all seventeen volumes of the Statutes at Large and rearranging them according to subject matter showing their then present status. If those Statutes had been kept up to date, I would be out of a job today; but at the very next session of Congress, laws were enacted which affected certain titles of the Revised Statutes but were not specific amendments, resulting in two bodies of laws growing up beside each other. In 1890 Congress decided to do something about it again. A Commission was appointed which ultimately prepared the Criminal Code of 1909 and the Judicial Code of 1911; but, as almost immediately after that Congress enacted laws which affected those Codes but did not specifically amend them, again two bodies of law grew up side by side. Finally, in the early twenties, it was again decided to codify all the laws. Until 1925 all a lawyer had to work with were the Statutes at Large and some excellent compilations of statutes by private companies; there was nothing official. In 1925 the first edition of the United States Code was adopted by Congress, but the Senate inserted a provision that it would be only *prima facie* evidence of the law.

That was true until 1948, when the first title of the Code was enacted into law. The internal revenue laws had also been codified as the Internal Revenue Code but not as Title 26 of the United States Code. It has been inserted into the United States Code as Title 26 but technically it is not positive law in that form. We hope, at the conclusion of this Congress, to have about fifteen titles of Code enacted into law.

At present the Army, Air Force and Navy are working on the codification of their laws. The unification of the armed forces has presented a problem. The present thinking in the Army and Navy is that most of the titles affecting them should be combined into one title called "Armed Forces," "Armed Services," "National Defense," or some similar name. It will be an accomplishment if we can get it enacted by Congress. The difficulty is that Congress, when confronted with such a long bill, hesitates to do anything about it because the members do not have the time in which to study it personally. One of our bills is approximately five hundred pages long in six-point type, and would probably be twelve hundred pages if printed in regular type. Obviously, no member of Congress has the time to study it thoroughly.

Normally we are opposed to eliminating any of the fifty titles which we have at present. Over the past twenty-five years people have become accustomed to finding certain things in a particular title. However, we have expanded some. For instance, "Army" is now "Army and Air Force." We

have taken provisions from as many as a dozen titles and put them into the title we are working on at that moment. Generally speaking, the fifty titles have been satisfactory. They had their predecessors in the compilations by the private companies—Edward Thompson Co., Bobbs-Merrill Co., West Publishing Co., etc., and the arrangement was followed quite generally in the first United States Code. However, we found that the original arrangement within a title sometimes was not adequate, particularly in the days of the New Deal. Title 15 (Commerce and Trade) and Title 16 (Conservation) were expanded tremendously, and we had trouble finding a chapter for new laws where they logically belonged. We resorted to designations such as 16a, 16b, 16c, and so on, and that, of course, is not satisfactory. When we prepare bills to enact a title into law, we leave a group of blank sections at the end of each chapter, and we leave blank numbers for new chapters that might be added in their logical arrangement later on. I have not heard of any suggestion for new titles beyond the fifty we have at present. Indeed the trend seems to be to cut down rather than to increase the number.

In any event, when we prepare to codify and enact into law a particular title, we are very conscious of our own inadequacy with respect to the subject matter of the law, and we solicit the help and active coöperation of those who are working closely with that particular set of laws. With respect to the enactment of the Judicial Code, we have had a great deal of help from the

entire federal judiciary and from the United States attorneys and marshals. We feel that if we can use whatever ability we have to simplify the existing law without making a radical change that is all we can hope to do; and we must rely upon the people working day by day with the laws to give us the benefit of their experience and knowledge.

The courts have held that a bill such as we prepare, enacting a title into law, is to be construed as a continuation of existing law unless there is a clear intent expressed to make a change in substance. The mere change of language in itself will not be construed as a change in substance—and we do change the language considerably. The Supreme Court has held, on a number of occasions, that the codification and revision will be construed as a continuation unless Congress has showed a clear intent to change the existing law.

Our Committee Reports on the codification are fairly comprehensive, and we are trying to make them more detailed. We have an Appendix in the Report analyzing the bill section by section, showing the source in the existing law and Code of the new provision, and what changes, if any, we intended to make. The Supreme Court has used our Reports on a number of occasions to show whether or not we intended to change an existing law. We feel that we are not confined to the enactment of the old law without change. If there are two inconsistent provisions in the existing law and we eliminate one, we are necessarily making a change. When we enacted the

Coast Guard codification in the last Congress, we asked the advice and consent of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives. We explained to them the changes in the existing law which we were making. They approved them and so indicated, as is shown in our Report. We go not only to the department involved but to the Committee of the House concerned with those laws, and as I have said, if we make a change, we try to reflect it in the Report.

Today I sent the first ten titles for Supplement V to the Government Printing Office and I hope that within the next two or three weeks I will have sent all the laws we have classified to date. When we get the galleys we will incorporate all laws classified since that material was sent. If the Government can give us the help we want, we should have the Supplement out in February or March.

Also, we are now sending galley back to the Government Printing Office for the new edition of the District of Columbia Code. We had hoped we would have it available for the fall term of the court. Matthew Bender

and Company is working with us on the preparation of the Code, but we do not know just when it will be completed. We have returned all galley proofs except the index. It will probably be February before the volumes are available. The D. C. Code will cover laws to the beginning of the 82nd Congress. As the current Supplement of the Code always covers the period up to the day preceding the current session, the Supplement will include laws to January 7, 1952. I am hopeful that we will have a new edition and supplement covering all of the laws through the first session of the 82nd Congress.

At times there are complaints about the delay in publishing the supplements to the United States Code. They are published by the Government Printing Office which has a tremendous burden to carry. Considering all phases of the work involved, I think the publication dates are not unreasonable.

The problems which arise in producing an acceptable codification are many and varied. We solicit your help and suggestions on any which come to your attention.

**SOUTHWESTERN LEGAL CENTER AND SCHOOL OF LAW
LIBRARY, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

HIBERNIA TURBEVILLE, Law Librarian

On April 18, 1951, dedication services for the buildings of the Southwestern Legal Center and the School of Law of Southern Methodist Uni-

versity were held in McFarlin Auditorium on the Southern Methodist University campus. Construction of the Legal Center was financed jointly

by the Southwestern Legal Foundation and the University. The University dedicated the northwest five acres of the campus to the use of the Legal Center and the School of Law. Funds contributed by lawyers have financed Lawyers Inn, a dormitory for law students; and funds provided by businessmen have made possible the Main Legal Center Building in which the library is located. A generous gift from a local citizen has enabled the University to remodel and refurnish the classroom building now named Florence Hall. The buildings are fireproof and air-conditioned and are of modified Georgian architecture, conforming to the style of the other buildings on the campus. They are known as the Legal Center Quadrangle.

The Main Legal Center Building houses the administrative and faculty offices, a spacious lounge, an auditorium, and the library. The east wing of the second floor is reserved for the faculty. The offices surround a large reception room, with facilities for the faculty secretarial staff and a faculty library containing duplicates of standard legal materials. Each member of the faculty was given the opportunity to decorate his private office according to his individual taste. The main floor of the Legal Center Building consists of seminar rooms, administrative offices, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400, and a spacious reception lounge designed to meet the needs of the student body and the Southwestern Legal Foundations institutes. These institutes are held quarterly to assist the attorneys of the Southwest in keeping up to date in specialized fields

of law. The lounge carries out a cool beige and green color motif, which is accentuated by custom designed leather furniture. Green velvet drapes, a deep-pile carpet, and wrought iron planters add intimacy and friendliness to the room. The colonial blue walls of the auditorium are dramatized by vivid red velvet drapes and stage curtains. The red color is picked up by the upholstering of the opera seats. The auditorium, which has its own private entrance, can be used without causing disturbance in the remaining portion of the building. A student locker room, a "coke" lounge, a large typing room, and a shower room are located in the basement.

Included in the library are the Main Reading Room, Oil and Gas Reading Room, International Law Reading Room, Faculty Library, a typing room, and five levels of stacks with a capacity of 125,000 volumes. The present seating capacity of the first three rooms is 230, but the total capacity can be increased to 325. Stack levels are 31 by 21 feet with eight carrels provided. A large storage room with work area and equipment is located in the basement. Furnishings in the library consist of beautiful natural walnut tables and comfortable chairs. To add an informal atmosphere leather upholstered divans, chairs, and occasional tables have been placed in groups in the Oil and Gas Library and the International Law Library. An attractive modern charging desk, which has as a special feature a collapsible, movable book truck, is in the center of the Main Reading Room. The walls of the room are lined with shelves, and four free-

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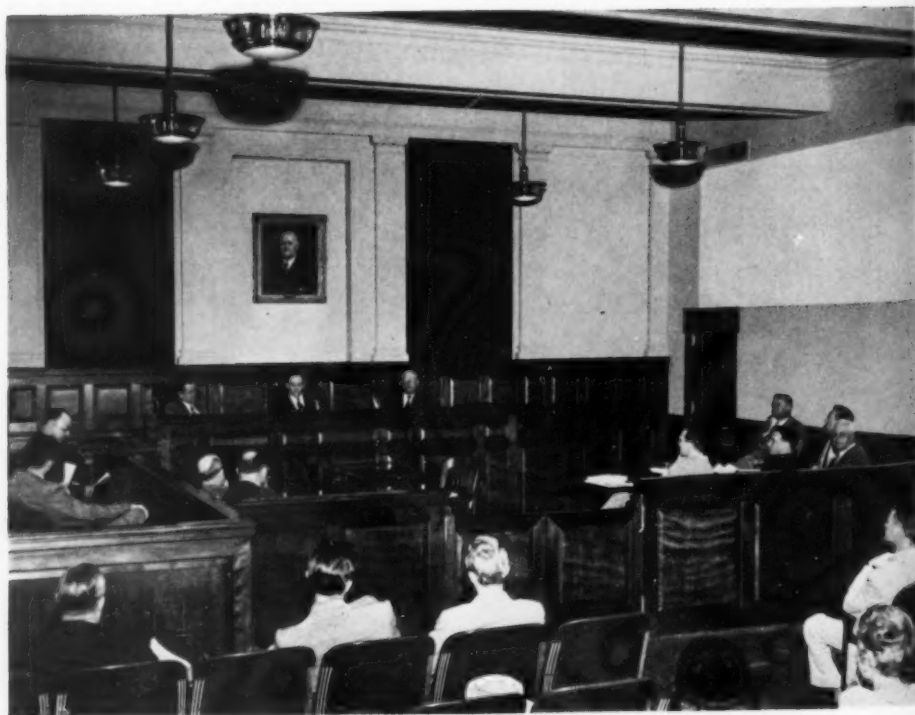
Lounge in Lawyers' Inn



One Alcove in the Main Reading Room of S. M. U. Law Library



International Law Library



Court Room in Florence Hall

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standing stacks form reading alcoves which provide quiet study areas, and make accessible frequently used reports and materials. One unusual unit in the reading room is the search alcove, furnished with a standing-height reference table having a slanting top, and shelves around the walls containing the search materials of the collection. Pastel walls combined with fluorescent lighting, and gray and tan inlaid rubber tile floors all contribute to a modern, studious effect. The acoustical tiled ceilings are sufficiently low to give proper lighting. A self-operating elevator connects the various stack levels with the basement receiving room and greatly facilitates the movement and handling of books. The librarian and assistant librarian have private offices opening into the Main Reading Room.

Florence Hall contains three large

classrooms, and a beautiful courtroom, with judges' chambers and clerk's office furnished in a style similar to the auditorium in the Main Legal Center Building. A suite of six offices for the Legal Aid Clinic consisting of two private offices, two reception rooms, a library-work room, and a secretary's office is also located in this building.

Lawyers Inn serves as a residence for law students. It contains a magnificent lounge, dining facilities for the students who live there as well as other law students, an attractive game room, and a beautifully appointed faculty dining room. A distinctive feature of the building is the provision of several guest rooms for visiting attorneys. A cordial invitation is extended to interested librarians to visit and inspect the new Legal Center.

A LAWYER'S CLASSIFICATION FOR LAW

THELMA EATON, *Associate Professor*, University of Illinois Library School

An American librarian who found in his morning paper a book classification which was being recommended for adoption in libraries would undoubtedly be amazed. His amazement would grow when he discovered that the proposed scheme of classification was the work of an interested layman. In general, the American public of today is quite content to leave the business of arranging books in libraries to librarians. This does not necessarily mean the public likes the arrangement or would use it for personal collections. In all probability most laymen arrange their own work-

ing collections in an order entirely different from that followed by librarians. The layman can arrange his own collection in a manner most convenient to himself; he is inclined to accept the inconvenience to the user which may result from following library classification schemes as something beyond his control.

The subject of this article is a classification scheme for law books prepared by Señor Aníbal Silva,* a lawyer and

*Señor Silva, Peru 669, Buenos Aires, submitted his classification scheme, which is printed on page 14, for publication, comment, and suggestions. Ed. Note.

cartographer of Buenos Aires, who has written on various subjects but has published nothing relating to libraries. There is much active interest in book classification in Argentina and many different schemes are proposed each year. They sometimes appear in daily newspapers or other periodicals; at other times they are mimeographed or reproduced in some manner and distributed by the person who is proposing the new scheme. Since, as one librarian from Buenos Aires expressed it, "Dewey is so inadequate,"¹ everyone interested in book classification is glad to examine any new proposals.

The law librarians of the United States also are agreed that Dewey is inadequate. To a large extent they have solved the problem of arrangement by adapting existing schemes of classification to meet local needs, or have adopted informal methods of arrangement, usually with emphasis on grouping by form rather than by subject. Special schemes have been worked out but they have not been widely accepted. However, law librarians are agreed that arrangement of books in their libraries should serve the special needs of their clientele.

It is generally accepted that any classification scheme that is designed for use in a general library will not be satisfactory in a special library which contains a large amount of material dealing with relatively small subject areas. The best known of the general schemes is that which Melvil Dewey developed in 1873 for arranging the books and pamphlets in the Amherst College Library. Undoubtedly this scheme provided an excellent arrange-

ment of the materials used by the liberal arts colleges of the late nineteenth century. In its later editions it still provides a usable scheme for arranging a general collection of books. It is true that the greatly expanded 14th edition² provides locations for most subjects but the notation for small subjects, or new subjects, is often long and involved. This cumbersome notation is no great problem in the general library which often contents itself with quite broad classification. Even if close classification is used there will be a relatively small number of books which are marked with long and involved class numbers. But in a specialized library there are so many books which deal with rather small segments of the whole universe of knowledge that any scheme which requires a long notation for its collection is unsatisfactory. Moreover, a classification scheme that appears perfectly logical when all subjects in the universe of knowledge are present can appear quite illogical when only part of total knowledge is present.

Señor Silva is attempting to solve these two problems of notation and arrangement. He provides a notation which requires three or four symbols and brings into a position adjoining the place reserved for law many subjects which would be located elsewhere in a general scheme. He refers to his classification as an adaptation of the system of Dewey. It seems rather

1. Sara de Mundo, cataloger at the University of Buenos Aires and student at the University of Illinois Library School, 1951-52.

2. Melvil Dewey. *Decimal Classification and Relative Index*. 14th ed. Lake Placid, N. Y. Forest Press, 1943.

that he is familiar with the *Universal Decimal Classification Scheme*, that expansion of the *Decimal Classification Scheme* which is the work of the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels. The *Universal Decimal Classification* was designed primarily for the classification of articles appearing in scholarly journals. Consequently it provides for very minute divisions of knowledge. It has been widely adopted by abstracting journals in the fields of science and technology and in the abridged form has been adopted by many libraries, especially in South America.

Reduced to its simplest terms the classification proposed by Señor Silva is an adaptation of two parts of the *Universal Decimal Classification*, 34 (Jurisprudence, Law, Legislation) and 35 (Public Administration, Administrative Law). These are equivalent to 340 (Law) and 350 (Administration) in the *Decimal Classification*. Each of the two classes is divided into 26 parts, designated by the letters of the English alphabet.³ He thus combines the arabic numeral notation of the *Decimal Classification* with the letters of the alphabet which were used by Charles Ammi Cutter in his *Expansive Classification*.⁴ The combination of arabic numerals and letters of the alphabet appear in several classification schemes but it is usual to begin with the letters of the alphabet and divide perhaps two more times on the alphabetic base before using arabic figures. It is unusual to begin with numerals and divide by letters of the alphabet. The broader base provided by twenty-six letters makes it possible

for such areas as Jurisprudence, Economics and Education to stand as major classes rather than as part of a larger class.

Señor Silva states as his reason for retaining the U.D.C. numbers for the major classes his belief that every maker of a classification scheme should use what has been done by his predecessors rather than to build anew from the beginning.⁵ He considers his scheme merely as a revision which can be used with the standard U.D.C. However, although he expresses his intention of remaining within the framework of an existing classification he cannot be said to follow the style of the *Decimal Classification*. Dewey's scheme calls for a division of the whole universe into its component parts. Each part is divided into smaller parts. In every instance like things stand together and unlike things are separated from them. There is one point of likeness in the things that Silva has arranged under the 34 class; all are laws. But it would be difficult to find a single characteristic of likeness that would include all of the terms assembled under the 35 class.

Perhaps the best way to examine his scheme is to compare it with existing schemes, beginning with the *Decimal Classification* and the *Universal Decimal Classification*. For those readers of this journal who may have had no occasion to consult either scheme recently, a brief outline of the sections

3. He omits the ch., Ll, and ñ of the Spanish alphabet.

4. Charles Ammi Cutter. *Expansive Classification*. Northampton, Mass., 1891-1911.

5. A letter from Anibal Silva to Marjorie C. Bouquest, April 30, 1951.

with which Señor Silva is concerned is given below.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ⁶

340 LAW

General Works

- .1 Philosophy Theories Law of nature
- .3 Antiquities: torture, trial by ordeal, duel, etc.
- .4 Trial by jury
- .5 Comparative legislation
- .6 Medical jurisprudence
- .7 Education Law school Office training
- .8 Polygraphy Collections
- .9 Legal anecdotes and miscellany

PUBLIC LAW

341 International Law

- .1 International congresses and associations
- .2 Treaties: texts and histories
- .3 Laws of war Captives Neutrals
- .4 International criminal law
- .5 International private law
- .6 Arbitration
- .7 Diplomacy
- .8 Consular systems

342 Constitutional law and history

343 Criminal law

- .1 Criminal trials
- .2 Punishments

344 Martial law

PRIVATE LAW

345 United States statutes and cases

- .1 Session laws
- .2 Codes, Revised statutes
- .3 Law digests (of statutes)
- .4 Reports
- .5 Digests of cases

346 British statutes and cases

347 General Works Treatises

- .1 Persons Legal capacity
- .2 Realty
- .3 Chattels Movables
- .4 Contracts
- .5 Torts
- .6 Family law and inheritance

- .7 Commercial and maritime
- .8 Equity
- .9 Civil trials Procedure Court judiciary

348 Church law

349 Law other than American and British

- .37 Roman law
- .371 Sources: Ante-Justinian
- .372 Sources: Justinian
- .373 History and criticism of sources
- .374 Institutes: ancient Roman law
- .375 Pandects: modern Roman law
- .376 Treatises on special topics

This outline for law follows the usual arrangement of any class in the *Decimal Classification*. The emphasis is on things American and laws other than American and British constitute the ninth, or miscellaneous, section of the division. This emphasis on things American always presents problems for the Latin American country that adopts the scheme. Strangely enough the idea of using the numbers assigned to the United States as "native country" numbers seems to have occurred to no foreign library. It would appear to be a simple matter for Argentina, for instance, to take over 345 for Argentine Statutes and Cases and use 346 for other Spanish Statutes and Cases. The United States and Great Britain could be relegated to the miscellaneous number which would become 349 Law other than Argentine and Spanish. This acceptance of the numbers assigned to the United States as "native country" numbers could be carried out in various places in the classification. Adopting 810 as the literature of the native country and using 820-860 for other modern literatures, di-

6. Dewey. *Decimal Classification*. (14th ed.)

vided by language, as 820 all literature written in English, 830 all literature written in German, etc., would seem to provide a simple solution to the rather serious problem which confronts the small countries which are identified by long class numbers. The following numbers could be used as native country numbers: 031 encyclopedias; 051 general periodicals; 071 newspapers.

The 34 divisions of the *Universal Decimal Classification* differs from the 340 division of the *Decimal Classification* primarily in the degree of expansion present, but a comparison of the outline for 340 D.C. given above with the 34 U.D.C. which follows will show that there is some difference in the terms used for divisions and sections. A special series of auxiliary numbers is interpolated before the form numbers 340.1 - 340.9 shown in the *Decimal Classification*. There are numerous expansions in the 34 divisions of U.D.C. that would be of interest to any librarian who was looking for a way to expand parts of the D.C. but the subjects listed by Señor Silva are not found in the expansions but, for the most part, appear in the relatively simple outline given below.

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION⁷

34 Jurisprudence. Law. Legislation

- 340 Law in General
- 341 International Law. Law of Nations
- 342 Public Law. Constitutional Law
- 343 Penal Science
- 344 Special Penal Law. Military. Naval
- 345 } (Not included in the abridgement
- 346 } used)
- 347 Private Law. Civil Law.
- 348 Ecclesiastical Law. Canonical Law
- 348.1-348.7 Roman Catholic ecclesi-

astical law. Canon law.
348.8-348.9 Ecclesiastical laws of the
various religious churches
and sects

Certain difference in the terminology of the U.D.C. division 35 and the D.C. division 350 are important because they imply a difference in the subject content included, or at least a difference in point of view. The average American classifier who is using the Dewey schedule will place books about law in 340 and will think of 350 as concerning itself with the work of the government, rather than with the laws made by the government. If he were attempting to provide a revision of the law division of the *Decimal Classification* he would restrict his changes to the 340 division. But U.D.C. uses both the term Public Administration and the term Administrative Law for the 350 division. Consequently, when Señor Silva decided to revise the part of the classification devoted to law he gave his attention to both 34 and 35.

The brief outlines given below show the slight differences in terminology which appear in 350 D.C. and 35 U.D.C.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

350 Administration

- 351 Administration of central government
- 352 Local government, county, town, city
- 353 United States and state government
- 354 Organization of central government, countries other than the United States
- 355 Military science
- 356 Infantry Foot troops
- 357 Cavalry Mounted services

7. *Universal Decimal Classification*. Abridged English edition; London, British Standards Institution, 1947.

- 358 Other Arms and Services
359 Naval Science Sea Forces

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

35 Public Administration. Administrative Law

- 351 Government legislation. Public services. Regulations
352-354 Administration at different levels
352 Local. Municipal
353 Regional administration. Province, county, etc.
354 Central government. State administration
355 Military art and science. National defence. Armed forces
356-359 Various branches of the forces. Personnel and organization

Señor Silva's revision of the 34 and 35 divisions of U.D.C. follows. It should be noted that he has not necessarily retained all of the material which originally appeared under those numbers and he has also drawn into them material which might appear in other parts of the classification scheme.

SCHEME FOR NUMBERS 34 AND 35⁸

by

Aníbal Silva

34 Jurisprudence. Law. Legislation⁹

- A. Dictionaries of law and special dictionaries of the sections (.0003 added to sec. no.) 340.003
B. Collections of legislation and and jurisprudence 340.8
C. Primitive law. Judicial anthropology 34 (572)
D. Natural law and juridical philosophy 340.12
E. Roman law 349.73
F. Civil law 347
G. Canon law 348
H. Equity 347.8
I. Commercial law 347.7
J. Maritime and aeronautical law 347.79 & 347.81
K. Mining laws 351.823.3
L. Rural laws. Forest laws. 351.823.1
M. Laws governing waters. Fishing 351.79 & 351.823.1

- N. Copyright laws. Inventions. Patents 347.78 & 347.771
O. Labor laws 351.83
P. International public law 341
Q. International private law .. 341.5
R. Organizations of international origin 341.1
S. International justice. Boundaries. Arbitration 341.6
T. Consular law 341.8
U. Criminology and criminal law 343
V. Legal medicine. Toxicology. 340.6
W. Judicial organization. Civil procedures 347.9
X. Criminal procedures 343.03
Y. Notarial law and practice... 347.961
Z. Miscellaneous 347.961

35 Public Administration. Administrative Law⁹

- a. Dictionaries, calendars. Collections and casuistry 350.3
b. General and local politics ... 323
c. Constitutional law 342
d. Parliamentary law 328.1
e. Electoral law. Political parties 329
f. Administrative law. Public administration 350
g. Municipal and regional law. Organization 353
h. Colonial administration. Protectorates. Mandates 354.12
i. Public finance. Budget 351.72
j. Economic legislation 351.82
k. Management of state property 336.11
l. State banks and banks of issue. Money (332.11) 351.822
m. Fiscal management. Customs 336.26
n. Populations. Migrations. Demography 312
o. Management of public works. 351
p. Public roads and communications (351.81) 388
q. Public health 351.77
Planning and social assistance 351.84
r. Service of juridical guarantee. The press 351.74

8. The notation on the left is that suggested by Señor Silva; that on the right is taken from the Universal Decimal Classification. Most of the U. D.C. numbers were taken from the Abridged English edition, but a few were taken from the complete German tables for Class 3, Social Sciences, the latest complete tables available.

9. The heading is from U.D.C. Señor Silva gave no heading to either class.

s.	Organization of administrative justice. Procedures.....	351.87
t.	Security police. Penitentiary management	351.74
u.	Organization of the defense of the state. The army	355.31
v.	Organization of the navy and military aviations	351.354
w.	Merchant marine and	389
	civil aviation. Law	388.9
x.	Service of tax lists.....	336.2.027
	archives	
z }	Metrology	351.821
y. }	Cartography	526.3

The evaluation of any proposed scheme of classification is determined by any advantages that the scheme offers to users. The chief advantages are those of notation and arrangement. The notation as given here is simple consisting of three symbols, but the logic is not evident in the use of capitals in the 34 class and small letters in the 35 class. Apparently the scheme as it is given above with twenty-six parts to each division is the basic outline because a special breakdown is proposed for 35f Administrative Law. Public Administration:

0. General principles. Origins.
1. Administrative organs
2. Administrative management. The public functionary
3. General administration
4. Regional administration
5. Essential services of the state
6. Optional services to the state
7. Establishment and operation of public services
8. Autonomous administrations
9. Associations of public utility.

From this it may, perhaps, be inferred that any of the parts under 34 or 35 may be expanded as needed. Even with this expansion the notation would not exceed four symbols, which is probably smaller than the average for all of the terms in any other classi-

fication. Several are only three figures in U. D. C. but others are seven figures in length. It would seem that the notation is satisfactory from the point of length even though it has no mnemonic features.

The matter of arrangement is probably more important than the notation. The arrangement which Señor Silva proposes is probably an arrangement that he, himself, found convenient. It could have grown out of the arrangement of his own collection of books. In the 34 class he has assembled a long list of laws but they have no recognizable order. There is always something slightly disconcerting about an arrangement that seems to have no order. Whether the order is based on logical arrangement of ideas or a mechanical sorting by initial letters matters little. But most librarians feel that some kind of order is essential. The K section of the Cutter *Expansive Classification*¹⁰ shows an alphabetical arrangement of laws.

K LEGISLATION

- K11 Comparative legislation, Legislation of the world
- K45 English legislation
- K83 Legislation of the United States

LAW

- KA English and American Law
- KAA-KAZ Generalia
- Comprehensive and miscellaneous works; Ethics, duties, privileges; Digests; Essays, addresses, lectures, speeches; Abridgments, commentaries, institutes; History; English courts (history only); Antiquities of English law; Order of the Coif; Sergeants Inns; State trials, English; State trials, U. S.; State courts; Biography; Collections; Biography: Individual; Maxims; Periodicals; Reports, Statutes; So-

10. The K schedule was prepared by Dr. G. E. Wire.

cieties; Education; Wit and Humor; Pleading, practice, forms and writs; Common law; Code pleading and practice.

KB-KS Special subjects and classes of English and American law

- KB** Architecture (Building, Engineering, Sanitation)
- KC** Bailments and Carriers
- KD** Commercial law
 - KDB** Banking
 - KDK** Contracts
 - KDM** Corporations
 - KDT** Exchanges
 - KDV** Insurance
- KE** Constitutional law
- KF** Criminal law
- KG** Ecclesiastical law
- KH** Equity
- KI** Family law
- KJ** Farm law
- KK** International law
- KL** Maritime law
- KM** Medical jurisprudence
- KN** Military and naval law
 - KNM** Martial law
- KO** Mining law
- KP** Municipal law
- KQ** Patent law
- KR** Property law, Personal
- KT** Roman law
- KU** Systems founded on Roman law
- KV** Other law, Law in general

The Cutter classification seems so logical and simple that it is rather surprising that it has been adopted by so few law libraries.

The items listed by Silva under the number 35 seem to include material that is not part of the subject of law, but that is useful to a lawyer. It is sufficiently miscellaneous in character to present problems for anyone who wishes to place it close to law books. In the *Decimal Classification* much of it appears in 330 Economics and 380 Commerce Communication. But the *Universal Decimal Classification* has assembled much of the material with which Silva is concerned under 351:

- 351.71 Public Property. Sources of
- 351.72 Public Means. Financial legislation
- 351.74 Police Organization. Kinds of Police
- 351.75 Internal Code. Security control measures
- 351.76 Public morals. Measures relating to
- 351.77 Public health administration
- 351.78 Public Safety
- 351.79 Waters: irrigation, hydraulic power, sea, etc.
- 351.81 Communications. Traffic. Transport
- 351.82 Economic legislation
- 351.83 Labor legislation
- 351.84 Social relief and Welfare. Insurance
- 351.85 Public education
- 351.86 National defence
- 351.87 Administration of justice
- 351.88 External relations
- 351.9 Supervision and control of public administration

This expansion makes a place for many types of legislation that were undreamed of when the *Decimal Classification* was planned.

In summarizing the proposed new scheme we note the following points:

- (1) The scheme is provided with a notation which is short but which is not mnemonic and which is not even consistent in form in the two classes;
- (2) The arrangement of items within a division is neither logical or alphabetical (neither by Spanish nor by English terms);
- (3) The subjects in Señor Silva's outline can be found in the U.D.C. scheme, which he wishes to revise, in a more logical grouping, even if the notation is sometimes longer;
- (4) His scheme would scarcely be adequate for any large collection of law books because his outline of subjects is relatively brief and because he has made no provision for chronological or geographical divisions. Law librarians have long felt that the *Decimal Classification* was inadequate. They would probably welcome a

scheme which was simple in notation, reasonable in its arrangement, and provided for adequate expansion in given fields, but it is doubtful whether

Señor Silva's scheme would meet the requirements of American law libraries.

BOOK REVIEW

Bibliographies, subject and national; a guide to their contents, arrangement and use, by Robert L. Collison, foreword by Lawrence C. Powell. New York, Hafner Publishing Company, 1951. xii, 172 p. \$3.00. "Your books and indexes and bibliographies are your controls."*

Author Collison prepares the way for possible disagreement with his selection of bibliographies by a confession that he experienced difficulty in keeping the number of bibliographies within reasonable limits. Because of paper shortages, more acutely felt in England where the book was printed, his concern is understandable. Emphasis abroad has been upon quality and selectivity in the writing fields rather than upon the more frequent American characteristic of all-inclusiveness. Since the author is British, the American librarian will be inclined to accept his judgment as to what is best in British bibliographical material; and an examination of the material leads to the conclusion that the average American librarian may do well to treat Mr. Collison's selections as authoritative. Perhaps in the American bibliographic field, one might well wish that some additional entries had been included here and there. As a law librarian, this reviewer, by force of greater familiarity turned to inspect the "law" section of the

book to judge of its completeness, and the soundness of the selections. It was encouraging to note the presence of Beale's *Bibliography of Early English Law Books*, Hick's *Materials and Methods of Legal Research* (1942), Beardsley and Orman's *Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books* (1947). On the other hand, omission of Miles O. Price's *Catalog for Law Library of 15,000 volumes* (1942) and Helen S. Moylan's "Selected List of Books for the Small Law School Library," 9 *American Law School Review* 469 (1939), 32 *L. L. J.* 399, may well be cause for some regret.

Mr. Collison's book is useful to us in America, also, in that it lends a new perspective in enabling us to see ourselves as others see us and to learn what we have which to them appears worthwhile in our bibliographic field. Distance enables the author to evaluate our accomplishments or lack of them with an objective view. Mr. Collison thus recognizes the *Index to Legal Periodicals* as "the most important current analytical index" of legal periodicals, though his information that it covers "about 100 law journals" was apparently obtained from an old volume since the present number exceeds 175.

A book about bibliographies is

* Statement by Reginald H. Smith, *LAW LIB. J.*, v. 44, p. 134 (1951).

strictly a librarians' and a scholars' tool and Mr. Collison has made a noteworthy contribution in this small volume. For the general librarian it provides a splendid checklist of the more important bibliographic materials in such major subject fields as authorship, book production and librarianship, philosophy, psychology, and ethics, social sciences, natural sciences, technology, art, language and literature, geography, history, and biography. His "universal bibliographies" and "bibliographies of bibliog-

raphies" run the gamut from the 167-volume *Library of Congress Catalog* and the *Wilson Cumulative Book Index* to Mudge's inevitable *Guide to Reference Books*. Collison's national bibliographies definitely are not comprehensive but are carefully selected. Unfortunately these cover only Great Britain and France. Other current national bibliographies are thus left to some future bibliophile to select.

ARIE POLDERVAART,
Law Librarian,
University of New Mexico.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Law School Association Defers Action on Library Standards*

By referring the proposed "Revised Law Library Standards,"¹ that were submitted to the Association of American Law Schools on December 30th, during its annual meeting held in Denver, to a new committee for further study, the law school teachers effectively postponed any attempt to bring the Association's library standards reasonably in line with present conditions. This delaying action was taken notwithstanding the fact that a proposed draft was published in the *Journal of Legal Education* in the fall of 1950;² that this draft was the sole topic of discussion at the December 1950 meeting of the Round Table on Library Problems and that a final draft, reflecting a careful consideration of all criticism and suggestions received by the committee, was published in the "Program and Reports of Committees"³ distributed to

members several weeks before the meeting.

Although the proposals, which fall into four categories—librarian and staff, administration, housing and equipment, and the book collection, were criticized from various points of view, one factor was common to the remarks of everyone who spoke in opposition; namely, that the proposals would require some schools to do something about their libraries, and that this was in and of itself wrong. Not a single speaker from the floor stressed the importance of the library in legal education today, or the responsibility of the Association, as a

* We are indebted to Mr. W. R. Roalfe, Law Librarian and Professor of Law of Northwestern University and a member of the Sub-committee on Revision of Library Standards, for this report of the action taken by the Association of American Law Schools at its 1951 Annual Meeting.—Ed. Note.

1. For text see Report of Sub-committee, Association of American Law Schools, Program and Reports of Committees (1951), p. 124, 127.

2. 3 J. of Legal Ed. 174 (1950).

3. See note 1.

standardizing agency, to keep its library standards in line with changing conditions.

One speaker, who directed his opposition specifically to the proposed requirement that member schools should have collections of at least 20,000 volumes, spoke with pride about the fact that his school was founded in 1779 and expressed complete satisfaction over the fact that after 172 years it had a collection of less than 16,000 volumes, although of the 105 member schools in the continental United States all but 20⁴ have collections of 20,000 or more volumes, 52 have collections of more than 30,000 volumes, and 29 have collections of over 50,000 volumes.

The proposals to a considerable extent reflected the substance of provisions already in effect which were merely set out in greater detail. Among the changes involved was one requiring faculty status for the librarian, another concerning assistance for the librarian, and a third increasing the minimum book requirement from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes, and the minimum annual expenditure for books from \$3,000 to \$5,000 plus a nominal additional amount for schools with student bodies of more than 100 students. The 10,000 volume requirement has remained unchanged since it went into effect in 1932, in the face of the mass of important additional legal printed matter that has since appeared, and in spite of the fundamental changes that have taken place in legal education in recent years. The practical effect of this failure to act has been a progressive

lowering of this requirement from year to year until today it has little, if any, significance as a standard. Nevertheless, the Association continues to certify to prospective students and to the world that a school which complies with this provision, which only affected a few marginal schools even in 1932, can today be a school which maintains "a sound educational program."

The collection is, of course, only one of the important factors involved but it serves to illustrate the characteristic attitude of the Association of American Law Schools whenever library standards are involved. Whether the status quo is to continue for more than another year remains to be seen. Much depends upon the composition of the new committee, whether its members believe the time has come for a definite move forward and, if so, its success in obtaining general support for affirmative action to bring the library standards in line with the requirements of even a minimum legal education today.

4. The schools in the Continental United States with collections of less than 20,000 volumes are, according to "Law Libraries in the United States and Canada" for 1950, as follows: Catholic University, 13,000; College of William and Mary, 15,376; Emory University, 16,324; Stetson University, 17,000; Loyola University (Los Angeles), 18,000; St. Louis University, 19,000; American University, 17,000; University of Alabama, 19,500; University of Connecticut, 16,000; University of Idaho, 18,200; University of Richmond, 19,647; University of San Francisco, 15,360; University of Santa Clara, 11,209; University of South Dakota, 19,268; University of Toledo, 18,000; Valparaiso University, 15,000; Wake Forest College, 18,669; Washburn University, 16,000; Washington and Lee University, 19,500; Willamette University, 18,000. Some of these schools may have acquired a sufficient number of books since 1950 to bring their collections up to the 20,000 volume figure at this time.

Ernest H. Breuer Appointed Law Librarian

Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, State Librarian and Assistant Commissioner for Libraries, has announced the appointment of Ernest Henry Breuer as Law Librarian of the New York State Law Library.

Mr. Breuer joined the State Library Staff in June, 1948, as Assistant Law Librarian and since June, 1949, has been the Acting Law Librarian.

He is a graduate of New York University, Harvard Law School and Pratt Institute Library School and is a member of the New York and Ohio Bars. Before entering the library profession he practiced law in New York City and Cincinnati, Ohio.

A veteran of World War II, he also served as Field Director in the Military Welfare Service of the American Red Cross on Tinian in the Pacific Theatre. He is married and resides with his wife and daughter in McKownville, N. Y.

Mr. George N. Cheney

Word has been received recently of the death of George N. Cheney. Mr. Cheney was a life member of the American Association of Law Libraries and will be well remembered by many.

New Institutional Member

The University of British Columbia has become an Institutional Member of the American Association of Law Libraries. Mr. Gilbert D. Kennedy, a member of the teaching staff in charge of the library, has been designated as a member of the Association. A letter

from Mr. Kennedy gives some interesting facts about himself and the differences in the education of law librarians in Canada and the United States, pointing out the emphasis in Canada on legal training rather than library science. Mr. Kennedy is an Associate Professor at the University of Toronto and at the University of British Columbia as well as being a member of the bar of Ontario and British Columbia.

Mr. Schwartz Goes to Montana Library

Mortimer Schwartz, a member of the staff of Columbia University Law Library, has accepted the position of Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law at Montana State University, Missoula, Montana, replacing Miss Charlotte H. Russel, who resigned on July 1.

John C. Leary Becomes Librarian at Stanford

Mr. John C. Leary has been appointed Law Librarian of Stanford University succeeding Robert Harris, who resigned some time ago. Mr. Leary was formerly a member of the University of Washington Law Library staff.

Edward A. Haney Retires

Edward A. Haney, of the Bureau of Law of the New Jersey State Library, retired from his post on October 1. He had served for thirty-six years as a member of the staff of this library which provides a workshop for the State's highest courts, its Attorney General's staff and countless lawyers

and public law enforcement officers, as well as New Jersey legislators, for whom it provides legislative reference and research services. Mr. Haney is well known to judges, lawyers and legislators who have paid high tribute to his assistance throughout the years. As one of the "old guard" of the American Association of Law Libraries, he has a wealth of anecdotes about its meetings. At the farewell dinner in his honor, Mr. Haney expressed his lasting interest in law libraries and particularly in the library where he has spent such a great portion of his life.

**Miss Daffron Weds
Dr. J. H. Sanford**

Miss Willie Mae Daffron, librarian at the University of Alabama Law School, was married Sunday, December 23, to Dr. Julian H. Sanford, research medical scientist. Dr. Sanford graduated from the University of Strasbourg with Ph. D. and M. D. degrees and is well known as a writer on medical subjects. Mrs. Sanford plans to continue her work as law librarian for the present. She and Dr. Sanford are now at home at 1106 Thirteenth Street.

**Changes at Louisiana State
University Law Library**

Mrs. Norman Duncan joined the Law Library staff as its Reference Librarian on September 1. She was formerly a research assistant for the Louisiana Constitutional Revision Project.

Miss Betty Harper, who has been a cataloger at the Louisiana State Uni-

versity Law Library for the past seven years, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Law Librarian.

Mrs. Ella May Taylor has resigned to join her husband who is now in military service. She has been replaced by Miss Edith Lafrantz of the Archives Department of the University.

**William D. Murphy Accepts New
Position**

Mr. William D. Murphy has resigned his position with the University of Chicago Law School Library to become Librarian with the firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

New Chapter Planned

Mr. Don Middleton of Rutgers University in Camden and Miss Linda Young, Mrs. Jacquelyn Fay, Mr. Paul Gay and Mr. Erwin C. Surrency of Philadelphia met recently to plan for the organization of an American Association of Law Libraries chapter in the Philadelphia area.

**Mr. Norman Bursler Appointed
Law Librarian at University of
Chicago**

The University of Chicago has announced the appointment of Mr. Norman Bursler as librarian of the School of Law effective January 1, 1952.

Mr. Bursler has been an Assistant Professor and Research Associate of the University of Chicago School of Law since March, 1946, and will continue with these duties in addition to being Law Librarian. He took his

A.B. degree from the University of California in 1933 and then did graduate work in the field of economics.

Mr. Bursler has held positions as Assistant Code Advisor, Consumers Advisory Board, N.R.A., 1935; Assistant to the Director of the National Research Project Survey of Technological Unemployment, and Economist in the Consumers Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, 1936; Research Assistant in economics at the University of California, 1937; and Expert in the Antitrust and War Divisions of the U. S. Department of Justice, 1938-46. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Business Historical Society, the Academy of Political Science, the Trade Regulation Editorial Group of the Association of American Law Schools, and it's Round Table Council on Trade Regulation. As a member of the A.A.L.S. Committee on Auxiliary Business and Social Materials, he has recently completed *The DuPont Industrial Group*, one of the series of industry studies for collateral use in courses in anti-trust law.

During a part of the time that Mr. Bursler was with the Department of Justice, he served in the Economic Warfare Section and was assigned to the United States Control Commission investigating German cartels.

Finnish Legal Bibliography

Attention is called to a comprehensive classified bibliography of the legal literature of Finland, which has been published by the Finnish Bar Association (Suomalaisen Lakimiesyhdistys) at Helsinki under the title *Suomen*

Lainopillinen Kirjallisuus, 1809-1948. This monumental work was begun in 1938 and, although the work was interrupted by the war, was resumed in 1946 with Veikko Reinikainen as editor. Plans are being made to continue the enterprise at five or ten year intervals.

Decimal Classification Numbers on Library of Congress Cards

In the September 1951 issue of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, the Processing Department of the Library of Congress included, on behalf of the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification, a comparison of the 14th and 15th editions of the Decimal Classification and a questionnaire concerning the use of the two editions. The results of the questionnaire show that the majority of subscribers desire the application of both the 14th and 15th editions to L. C. cards. Consequently, beginning the first of January 1952, the Decimal Classification Section will assign numbers from both editions. If the numbers from the two editions are alike except in length, only the longer number will be given. If the numbers from the two editions differ other than in length, both will be given. In all cases, the number from the 15th edition will be starred.

Increased experience with the 15th edition may reveal the need of some changes in the interpretation of the numbers. Questions in regard to the Section's application of the Decimal Classification should be addressed to Miss Julia C. Pressey, Head, Decimal Classification Section, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress,

Washington, 25, D. C. It should be noted, however, that questions regarding the structure and development of the Decimal Classification should be addressed to the Director, Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office, in care of the Library of Congress. The Office represents the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation which has sole responsibility for editing and publishing the Decimal Classification.

Beginning with the January 1952 issue, the Decimal Classification Sections' quarterly publication, *Notes and Decisions on the application of the Decimal Classification* will start its third series, which will include additions and corrections to the 15th edition, as well as other notes relating to the application of both editions. While some of the notes and decisions in the first two series have been superseded, most of their content is still in force. Issues of *Notes and Decisions*, from 1934 to 1948 may be purchased from the Card Division of the Library of Congress for \$3.45 a set; from 1949 to date, from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 30 cents per year. The price of a single issue is 10 cents.

Chicago Association of Law Libraries

At its October meeting the Chicago Association of Law Libraries regretfully accepted the resignation of Mrs. Virginia Dunlap as president. The vice-president, Mrs. Anne Paulson assumed the office of president for the remainder of the year and Miss Eliza-

beth Benyon was elected vice-president.

The second meeting of the fiscal year was a luncheon on February 24, 1952. Twenty-five persons attended, among them Mrs. Bernita J. Davies, Librarian of the University of Illinois Law Library, a new member of the Association, Mr. Norman Bursler, Professor and new Librarian of the University of Chicago Law School, and Mr. Eugene H. Dupee, Sr., Librarian of the Chicago law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Smith. Professor John W. Curran of the DePaul University College of Law, gave an interesting talk on book collecting. Discussion of the geographical boundaries of the Association culminated at this meeting in the amending of the By-Laws of the Association by the addition of the following:

It shall also be the duty of the executive committee to give the broadest possible interpretation to the constitution and to these by-laws, not inconsistent with the expressed purposes of this Association and not in conflict with those of the American Association of Law Libraries or any affiliate thereof, and to define our area of influence therewith.

Ed. Note: The brief biographical sketches of new members which have been published in the JOURNAL from time to time have proved to be of interest to our readers. We would be glad to receive letters from others who have recently joined the Association.

Dear Miss Coonan,

Thank you for your recent letter welcoming me to the membership of the American Association of Law Libraries. I am very happy to become

associated with this organization.

As to my experience in the field of law librarianship, I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in Arts and Law, and was admitted to the Alberta Bar in 1946. I took my library science training at McGill University in Montreal.

For two years following my graduation from McGill in 1948, I worked in a government library in Ottawa. In 1950 I returned to the University of Alberta to accept my appointment as law librarian.

Our new library building, in which the law library is located, was opened last spring. We have had a busy time getting settled in our new quarters of which we are very proud.

If at any time I may be of service to the American Association of Law Libraries, I hope that you will call on me.

Yours sincerely,

MILLS SHIPLEY (signed.)

California Codes

Because of the many inquiries received by the Los Angeles County Law Library, Mr. William B. Stern has compiled the following list of California Codes which may be purchased from the State Printer or requested from State offices as of February 1, 1952:

California codes available from State Printer for charge.

Name	Date	Price
Agricultural code	1949	\$2.00
Corporations code	1949	1.00
Education code	1949	3.00
Elections code	1949	2.00
Financial Code	1951	3.00
Fish and game code	1951	.50
Government code (state gov't)	1949	2.50

Government code (gov't of counties)	1947	2.50
(including 1949-50 amend.)		
Government code (gov't of cities & local agencies)	1950	2.50
Health and safety code	1949	2.00
Insurance code and '51 amendments	1950	2.00+.75
Labor code	1951	1.25
Military and veterans code	1949	1.25
Revenue and taxation code (with 1945-1946 amend.)	1943	2.50
Streets and highways code	1950	2.50
Water code	1949	2.00
Welfare and institutions code	1950	2.00

California Constitution and Codes available free of charge

Constitution: 1951 Ask State Printer or Senator or Assemblyman

Vehicle Code: 1951 Ask Department of Motor Vehicles

LAW BOOKS NEW AND USED.

We carry a large stock of both new and used Law Books, including all late Text Books, Statutes, etc. Have fine used sets of all Reporter System units, Amer. Law Reports and other Selected Case units, all Encyclopedias, USCA, FCA, Amer. Dig. System, State Reports, State Digests, Statutes, Session Laws, etc.

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AMENDMENTS TO A.A.L.L. MEMBERSHIP LIST OF OCTOBER 1951

("Succeeds" as used in the following list means succeeds to membership in the Association. It is not intended to indicate that the member has succeeded to the same position in the library.)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Burnett, Jean (Inst.) | Newark, N. J. |
| Indiana Univ. School of Law | (Joined Jan. 1952) |
| 102 W. Michigan St. | Sanford, Mrs. W. M. D. (Inst.) |
| Indianapolis 4, Ind. | Univ. of Alabama Law School |
| (Added Jan. 1952) | University, Ala. |
| Dahl, Richard C. (Inst.) | (Formerly Miss Willie Mae Daffron) |
| University of California | Searls, Eileen (Inst.) |
| School of Law | Yale Law School Library |
| Berkeley, Cal. | New Haven, Conn. |
| (Added Dec. 1951) | (Succeeds Wm. B. Jeffrey, Jr.) |
| Davies, W. A. (Assoc.) | Shipley, Mills (Act.) |
| West Publishing Co. | Univ. of Alberta Law Library |
| St. Paul, Minn. | Edmonton, Alberta, Canada |
| (Succeeds L. S. Mercer) | (Joined December, 1951) |
| Dunn, Kay (Inst.) | Strait, George A. (Inst.) |
| Washington University | Southern Univ. Law School |
| St. Louis, Mo. | Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| (Succeeds Audrey Freese) | (Succeeds Mrs. M. McDonald Fenelon) |
| Massey, Minnette (Inst.) | Tenney, Frances J. (Inst.) |
| Univ. of Miami School of Law | Univ. of California |
| Coral Gables, Fla. | School of Law |
| (Added Jan. 1952) | Berkeley, California |
| Meyerhoff, Mrs. Laurel (Act.) | (Added December 1951) |
| Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison | Thompson, Margaret (Act.) |
| 575 Madison Avenue | Springfield Court of Appeals |
| New York 22, N. Y. | Springfield, Missouri |
| (Joined Jan. 1952) | (Joined January 1952) |
| Murphy, William D. (Act.) | Thursby, Mary Agnes (Inst.) |
| Kirkland, Fleming, Green, | Supreme Court of Florida |
| Martin & Ellis | Tallahassee, Florida |
| 33 N. LaSalle St. | (Added January 1952) |
| Chicago 2, Ill. | Weiss, Aaron (Act.) |
| (Formerly with University of Chicago) | City Court |
| Onoprienko, George (Inst.) | 52 Chambers Street |
| Univ. of Miami School of Law | New York 7, New York |
| Coral Gables, Fla. | (Joined January 1952) |
| (Added Jan. 1952) | Wilson, Charles F. (Inst.) |
| Protzel, Bernard (Assoc.) | Div. of Law, Florida A. & M. College |
| Gann Law Book Co. | Tallahassee, Florida |
| 740 Broad St. | (Joined January 1952) |

PRELIMINARY DRAFTS OF THE RESTATEMENTS

By ERWIN C. SURRENCY *

The Restatements of the law as published by the American Law Institute are valuable to both the practicing attorney and the law student, but the commentaries which are found in the preliminary and tentative drafts are particularly useful to those engaged in legal research. The work began on the restatements after a reporter and a council of advisers had been appointed. The reporter compiled the preliminary drafts for submission to the advisers, and after the preliminary drafts were considered by the advisers, and the reporter had made all necessary changes, the preliminary drafts were then submitted to the council of the American Law Institute. A preliminary draft sometimes went through several revisions before it was ready for submission to the council. After the Council had approved the drafts, they were submitted to the full meeting of the Institute in the form of tentative drafts where they were revised and finally accepted. This bibliography includes the preliminary drafts for all the restatements published with the exception of the *Commercial Code* and the *Restatement of Taxation*.

The preliminary drafts were printed by the American Law Institute to be distributed only to those concerned with the particular topics and were never intended for public distribution or sale, and hence, cannot be purchased from dealers or the American Law Institute. For this reason, these

drafts are only available in law libraries which were fortunate enough to have connections with a reporter or adviser. This bibliography is published with the hope that those libraries having files of these drafts will make them available through inter-library loans to scholars. It was compiled from the file found in the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, the home of the American Law Institute during its early years. This file was collected by the Institute and is the most complete set known to the compiler.

The compilation is arranged by topics under which the drafts are arranged in numerical and chronological order. At the head of the title on each draft was the name of the American Law Institute, which is omitted in this bibliography, and the number of the draft and the date, also omitted except where this information did not appear in the main body of the title, in which case, it is given in an "At head of title" note to better identify the draft. The subject covered by each draft is given to serve as a guide. The reporter's name is given only with the first draft under each section and omitted thereafter except where the draft was the work of someone other than the reporter. The last numbered page is given and where the pages were numbered by the use of letters, the full range, as A-C is given, which

* Law Librarian and Assistant Professor, Temple University School of Law.

means that three pages were numbered A, B, C, respectively.

Sometimes after the word draft and before the number, appeared this notation, (tpw.) which means that the draft is mimeographed. Where there is no designation in a note to the draft, the draft is a printed one.

The compiler would appreciate having his attention called to any omissions and he would likewise, appreciate any library having files of these drafts giving him an idea of the extent of their holdings.

The following is a list of the topics covered by the preliminary drafts: *

Agency
Business associations
Conflict of laws
Conflict of laws. Administration of estates.
Criminal justice—Youth
Code of Criminal Procedure
Administration of the criminal law
Contracts
Code of Rules of Evidence
Judgments
Property. Free hold interests
Property. Future interests
Property. Servitudes
Restitution. Non-specific restitution
Sale of land
Security
Torts
Torts. Natural rights in land
Torts. Interference in business relations
Torts. Injunctions
Torts. Damages and miscellaneous torts
Trusts

AGENCY

Agency. Restatement. First draft, prepared by the reporter, Floyd R. Mechem, for submission to advisers. Subjects covered: Definitions and distinctions. For what acts agency may be created. Who may be principal or master: Who may be agent or servant. Appointment of agents and servants, and evidence thereof. 35p.

At head of title: Agency No. 1-R.

Agency. Restatement. Subjects covered: Of the creation and termination of the relation. For what acts agency may be created.

Who may be principal or master: Who may be agent or servant. Of the appointment of agents and servants, and the evidence thereof. Of the appointment of agents by other agents, and the delegation of authority. 143 p.

At head of title: A. No. 1-R.

Agency. Restatement. Draft submitted to the council September 5, 1925. Subjects covered: Definitions and distinctions. For what acts agency may be created. Who may be agent or servant. Of the appointment of agents and servants, and the evidence thereof. Of the appointment of agents by other agents and delegation of authority. . . . 64 p.

Agency. Restatement. Subjects covered: Ratification. Termination of authority. pp. 65-153.

At head of title: Agency no. 3-R. 9-15-25.

Agency. Restatement. Draft submitted . . . December 1, 1925. Subject covered: Ratification. . . . 60 p.

Agency. Restatement. Subject covered: Nature and extent of authority conferred. 21p.

At head of title: Agency no. 5-R. 12-15-25.

Agency. Restatement. Subjects covered: Of the interpretation and construction of authority—In general. Of the constructions of various kinds of authority. 21 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 6-R. 12-22-25.

Agency. Restatement. Subjects covered: Termination of authority. 57 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 7-R. 3-8-26.

Agency. Restatement. Subject covered: Termination of authority. 98 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 8-R. 8-27-26.

Agency. Restatement. Subject covered: Termination of authority, apparent authority, and power given as security. . . . 102 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 9-R. 12-8-26.

Agency. Restatement. Subject covered: Of the authority or apparent authority conferred; its extent, construction and manner of execution. . . . 22 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 10-R. 1-26-27.

Agency. Restatement. Draft distributed to the council for consideration at the meeting, February 25-26, 1927. . . . Subject covered: Sections 218, 218A, 219, 220 (Special note), 221, 225, and 227. 28 p.

At head of title: Agency no. 11-R. 2-1-27.

Agency. Restatement. Draft distributed to the council for consideration at the meet-

* Only the preliminary drafts for the topics "Agency" through "Administration of the Criminal Law" are printed in this number. The bibliography for the other topics will be printed in future issues.—Ed. Note.

- ing, February 25-26, 1927. . . . Subjects covered: Proposed substitution for sections 200 and 225. Additional sections 235, 236, 237, 238, 239. 9 p.
- At head of title: Agency no. 12-R. 2-19-27.
- Agency. Restatement. . . . Subjects covered: The extent of authority or apparent authority in general, and the effect of conditions, limitations, instructions or advice. Special rules for interpretation and construction of authority and apparent authority. Implication and interpretation of authority or apparent authority to do various kinds of acts. 84 p.
- At head of title: Agency no. 13-R. 5-2-27.
- Agency. Restatement. . . . Subjects covered: General rules of interpretation and construction. Implication and interpretation of authority to do various kinds of acts. 73 p.
- At head of title: Agency no. 14-R. 10-4-27.
- Agency. Restatement. Draft . . . February 7, 1928. . . . Subjects covered: Interpretation of manifestations of consent relating to authority or apparent authority. General rules of interpretation. 37 p.
- Agency. Restatement. Draft . . . February 15, 1928. . . . Subjects covered: Interpretation of manifestations respecting particular acts. 95 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 17. Subject covered: Chapter 14. The liability of a principal or apparent principal or master to third persons. 110 p.
- Notes by Warren A. Seavey in re Agency preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 17. Submitted to reporter and advisers, June 11, 1928. v., 91 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 18. Subject covered: Chapter 14. Liability of principal or apparent principal or master to third persons. . . . July 10, 1928. 147 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 19. Subject covered: Revision of section 500-520, and new sections 564a-581, of chapter 14, Liability of principal or apparent principal or master to third persons. . . . September 1, 1928. pp. 1-47, 144a-174.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 20. Subjects covered: Chapter II. Liability of principal or master to third persons. General rules. Chapter 12. Liability of principal upon contracts. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey, reporter . . . January 14, 1929. a-f, 124 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 21. . . . Subject covered: Liability of principal upon contracts. Definitions. Disclosed or partially disclosed principal. Liability of an undisclosed principal. . . . February 8, 1929. 118 p.
- According to the records of the American Law Institute, there was no draft no. 22 as this number was skipped.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 23. Subject covered: Chapter 11. Liability of principal or master to third persons for torts of agent or servant (except deceit). Prepared by Warren H. Seavey. . . . March 23, 1929. 136 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 24. Subject covered: Chapter 11. Liability of principal or master to third persons for torts (except Sections 29-43 which are in Ag. [tpw. no. 23]). Chapter 12. Notice to or knowledge by an agent or servant. Chapter 13. Admission in evidence of statements by agents or servants. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . June 9, 1929. 178 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 25 (Part I). Subject covered: Chapter 11. Liability of principal or master to third persons for torts (Sections 438-467; original sections 1 to 33, inclusive). Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . August 26, 1929. 92 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 25 (Part II). Subject covered: Chapter 11. Liability of principal or master to third persons for torts (Sections 468-490; original section 34 to 53, inclusive). Chapter 12. Liability of a principal or master because of notification to or by, or knowledge of an agent; apparent agent, or servant (Section 491-507; original sections 1 to 15 inclusive). Chapter 13. The admissibility in evidence of statements by an agent (Sections 508-513; original sections 1 to 6 inclusive). Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . September 4, 1929. 100 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 26. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 11. Liability of principal or master to third persons for torts. Chapter 12. Liability of a principal or master because of notification to or by, or knowledge of an agent, apparent agent, or servant. Chapter 13, the admissibility in evidence of statements by an agent, or servant. . . . November 1, 1929. 213 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 27. Subjects covered: Chapter 14. Liability of the other party to the principal. Chapter 15. Liability of the agent to the

- other party. Chapter 16a. Parties to integrated contracts and conveyances. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . November 19, 1929. 100 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 27—pt. 2. Illustrations to accompany chapters 14, 15, and 16. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . December 12, 1929. 46 p.
- Mimeographed.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 28. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 13. The admissibility in evidence of statements by an agent, or servant. . . . February 14, 1930. 41 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 29. Subjects covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liabilities of agent to principal. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . April 11, 1930. A-C, 163 p.
- Mimeographed.
- Preliminary draft no. 30. Part I. Subjects covered: Chapter 14. Liability of the other party to the principal. Chapter 15. Liability of the agent to the other party. Secs. 537-549. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . June 1, 1930. a-b, 87 p.
- Mimeographed.
- Preliminary draft no. 30, Part II. Subjects covered: Chapter 15. . . . Cont'd. Liability of agent to other party. Secs. 550-577. Chapter 10. Topic B—Title IA. Parties to integrated contracts and conveyances. June 1, 1930. pp. 88-160.
- Mimeographed.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 31. Subjects covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liability of agent to principal. Part 2, Sections 20 to 51 inclusive. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . September 3, 1930. pp. 81-168.
- Mimeographed.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 32. Part I. Subjects covered: Chapter 14. Liability of the other party to the principal. Chapter 15. Liability of the agent to the other party. Chapter 10. Topic B.—Title IA. Parties to integrated contracts and conveyances. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . September 1, 1930. 132 p.
- Preliminary draft no. 33. Chapter 18. Liability of principal to agent. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . September 15, 1930. 24 p.
- Typewritten.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 34. Subject covered: Chapter 16. Liability of other party to the agent. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . September 22, 1930. 47, (1) p.
- Mimeographed.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 35. . . . Subjects covered: Chapter 14. Liability of the other party to the principal. Chapter 15. Liability of agent to the other party. Chapter 10. Topic B—Title IA. Parties to integrated contracts and conveyances. . . . October 30, 1930. 131 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 36. Subject covered: Chapter 16. Liability of other party to the agent. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . November 18, 1930. 47 p.
- Mimeographed.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 37. Subjects covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liability of agent to principal. Part I. Sections 1 to 22 inclusive. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . January 10, 1931. 71 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 37. Subjects covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liability of agent to principal. Part II. Sections 23 to 51 inclusive. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . January 10, 1931. pp. 72-156.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 38. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 16. Liability of other party to agent. . . . February 10, 1931. 39 p.
- Explanatory notes on agency. Preliminary draft no. 38. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . February 18, 1931. 30 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 39. Subject covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liabilities of agent to principal. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . June 15, 1931. 145 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 40. Subjects covered: chapter 18; Topics B, C, and D. Duties and liabilities of principal to agent for his torts and the torts of other agents and servants. . . . July 27, 1936.
- Issued in two parts; pp. 1-89, 90-174 with separate indices.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 41. Subjects covered: Chapter 18, Topic A. Contractual and quasi-contractual duties and liabilities of principal to agent. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . August 10, 1931. pp. a-b, 106.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 42. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 17. Duties and liabilities of agent to principal. . . . October 27, 1931. 149 p.

- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 43. Subjects covered: Chapter 18, Topic A. Contractual and quasi-contractual duties and liabilities of principal to agent. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . October 31, 1931. pp. a-b, 125.
- Agency. Preliminary draft no. 44. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . 73 p.
At head of title: Proof copy.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft no. 45. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 17. (Additional section 649 A.) Chapter 18. Duties and liabilities of principal to agent. Topic A. Contractual and quasi-contractual duties of principal to agent. . . . February 6, 1932. 106 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 46. Subjects covered: First revision in skeleton form of: Definitions. Creation of relationship. Creation and interpretation of authority (in part). Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . April 20, 1932. a-e, 91 p.
- Restatement of agency. Preliminary draft no. 47. Subjects covered: Chapter 18, Topics B, C, and D. Duties and liabilities of principal to agent for his torts and the torts of other agents and servants. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . May 9, 1932. 132 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 48. Subjects covered: First revision in skeleton form of: Ratification (old chapter 6—new chapter 4). Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . May 19, 1932. 48 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 50. Subjects covered: First revision in skeleton form of: Interpretation of particular authorities. (Old chapters 5 and 9—New chapters 3, Topic C.) Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . June 20, 1932. 72 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 51. Subjects covered: Second revision of interpretation of particular authorities. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . August 31, 1932. n.p.
- Restatement of agency. Preliminary draft no. 52. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 18, Topics 2, 3 and 4. Duties and liabilities of principal to agent for his torts and the torts of other agents and servants. . . . October 15, 1932. 135 p.
- Restatement of agency. Preliminary draft no. 53. . . . Subjects covered: Proposed revision of tentative draft no. 1, chapters 1-5, and tentative draft no. 3. Chapter 1. Definitions and characteristics. Chapter 2. Creation of relationship. Chapter 3. Creation and interpretation of authority and apparent authority. . . . October 25, 1932. 189 p.
- Restatement of agency. Preliminary draft no. 53. . . . Subjects covered: Proposed revision of tentative draft no. 1, chapter 6, and tentative draft no. 2. Chapter 4. Ratification. Chapter 5. Termination. . . . November 15, 1932. 157 p.
- Restatement of the law of agency. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 55. Subject covered: Suggested revision in (old) chapters 10-16. Prepared by Warren A. Seavey. . . . December 15, 1932. 53 p.
- Restatement of agency. Preliminary draft no. 56. . . . Subjects covered: Proposed changes in tentative drafts no. 4-7. Suggested revisions in (old) chapters 10-18. . . . February 9, 1933. 74 p.
- BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS**
- Report on business associations. By William Draper Lewis, Director. November 1, 1924. 98 p.
At head of title: Report no. 5, Business Associations. 11-1-24.
- Business Associations. Restatement. Draft prepared by the reporter, William Draper Lewis. 30 p.
At head of title: B.A. no. 1-R. 5-19-25.
- Business Associations. Restatement. . . . Subjects covered: Corporations for profit. The issuance of unissued shares. 68 p.
At head of title: B.A. no. 2-R. 5-15-26.
- Business Associations. Restatement. Draft prepared by the reporter William Draper Lewis, assisted by Alexander Hamilton Frey. . . . Subjects covered: Corporation for profit. The creation of shares. 93 p.
At head of title: B.A. no. 3-R. 7-15-26.
- Business Associations. Restatement. Draft prepared by the reporter, William Draper Lewis, assisted by Alexander Hamilton Frey. . . . Subjects covered: Corporations for profit. The creation of shares. 107 p.
At head of title: B.A. no. 4-R. 10-23-26.
- Business Associations. Restatement. . . . Subject covered: Corporation for profit. The creation of shares. 89 p.
At head of title: B.A. no. 5-R. 12-10-26.
- Commentaries on restatement Business Associations no. 5-R. 42 p.
At head of title: Commentaries. Business associations no. 5-R. 2-9-27.
- Business Associations. Typewritten revise of B.A. no. 5-R. August, 1927. Subject covered: Corporation for profit. Creation of shares

other than as a result of subscriptions prior to incorporation and not including contracts to create shares. 85 p.
Mimeographed.

Business Associations. Restatement. . . . Subject covered: Corporations for profit. The creation of shares. 81 p.

At head of title: B.A. no. 6-R. 12-1-27.

Business Associations. Restatement. . . . Subject covered: Corporations for profit. The creation of shares. 83 p.

At head of title: B.A. no. 7-R. 2-6-28.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 8. Subject covered: Contracts for the creation of shares in the future between an organized corporation and a person. . . . October 12, 1928. 75 p.

Mimeographed.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 9. . . . Subject covered: Contracts for the future. Creation of shares. . . . December 18, 1928. 38 p.

Typewritten.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 10. . . . Subjects covered: Contracts for the future. Creation of shares (First part). 39 p.

At head of title: Business associations. p. no. 10. 2-1-29.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 11. . . . Subjects covered: Contracts for the future. Creation of shares (First part). . . . March 1, 1929. 43 p.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 12. Subject covered: Chapter 3. The creation of shares by transactions subsequent to incorporation. Topic 4. Post incorporation contracts for the future creation of shares, title C to K. . . . July 31, 1929. 46 p.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 12A. Being additional sections to preliminary draft no. 12. Submitted by Alexander H. Frey. . . . August 12, 1929. 10, [1] p.

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Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 14. Subject

covered: Chapter 3. The creation of shares by transactions subsequent to incorporation (continued). Topic 4. Post incorporation contracts for the future creation of shares (continued). . . . July 18, 1930. 60 p.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft (Final) no. 15. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 3. The creation of shares by transactions subsequent to incorporation (continued). Topic 4. Post incorporation contracts for the future creation of shares (continued). . . . October 5, 1930. 57 p.

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Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 19. Subject covered: Chapter 3. The creation of shares by transactions subsequent to incorporation (continued). Topic 4. Post-incorporation contracts for the future creation of shares (continued). . . . July 16, 1931. 61 p.

Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 20. Subject covered: Chapter 2. Creation of shares by transactions prior to incorporation. . . . October 1, 1931. 44 p.

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- (continued) October 10, 1931. 64 p.
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- Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft (Final) no. 23. . . . Subject covered: Chapter 3. Creation of shares by transactions subsequent to incorporation (continued). Topic 4. Post incorporation contracts for the future creation of shares (continued). Titles C, D, E, F, G and H. . . . November 27, 1931. 68 p.
- Restatement of business associations. Preliminary draft no. 24. Subject covered: Chapter 1. Creation of corporations for profit. . . . June 4, 1932. 35 p.
- Business associations. Memorandum I. In re authorities. Prepared by Alexander H. Frey, July 15, 1932. 59 p.
- Business associations. Memorandum II. Concerning authorities relative to Chapter I. Creation of corporations for profit. . . . Prepared by Alexander H. Frey, September 26, 1932. 85 p.
- Part I. Chapter I. Creation of corporations for profits. Analysis and briefs of cases from A-H inclusive.
- Business associations. Memorandum no. II. Concerning authorities relative to Chapter I. Creation of corporations for profits. . . . Prepared by Alexander H. Frey, September 26, 1932. 86-162 p.
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- Business associations. Analysis of statutes relating to the organization and proof of existence of corporations. Prepared by John Gerdes, September 15, 1932. 26, [73] p.
- Restatement of the law of business associations. Preliminary draft (tpw.) no. 25. Subject covered: Chapter I. Creation of corporations for profit. Personal responsibility of members of defectively incorporated associations. Prepared by Alexander Hamilton Frey, November 10, 1932. 15 p.
- Business associations. Report of Alexander H. Frye, E. Merrick Dodd Jr., and Ralph J. Baker on I. What part if any, of corporation law lends itself to restatement? What form should any restatement take? April 19, 1933. 140, 10a p.
- CONFLICT OF LAWS**
- The first draft has no cover or title page. The heading on page 1 reads: "The Conflict of laws. Draft for the committee. Summary. Section I. Jurisdiction in general." 37 p.
- The Conflict of laws. Restatement. Second draft. Prepared by the reporter, Joseph H. Beale. . . . Subjects covered: Introduction. Jurisdiction. Domicile. 30 p.
 At head of title: C. L. no. 2. 12-5-23.
- The conflict of laws. Treatise. First draft prepared by the reporter, Joseph H. Beale. . . . Subjects covered: Jurisdiction in general. Domicile. Executive or administrative jurisdiction. Legislative jurisdiction. 321 p.
 At head of title: C. L. no. A. 2-8-24.
- The Conflict of laws. Restatement. Third draft. . . . Subjects covered: Introduction. Jurisdiction. Domicile. 42 p.
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- The Conflict of laws. Treatise. Second draft. . . . Subjects covered: Jurisdiction. Introduction. General principles. 33 p.
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- The Conflict of laws. Restatement. . . . Subject covered: Domicile. 35 p.
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- Conflict of laws. Substitute restatement of domicile, Section 30. Suggested by Herbert F. Goodrich, adviser. 9 p.
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- Conflict of laws. Restatement. Draft prepared by Joseph H. Beale, reporter, and Austin W. Scott, associate reporter Subjects covered: Jurisdiction. Introduction. General principles. Jurisdiction of courts. 84 p.
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- Conflict of laws. Some criticisms of conflict of laws. No. 11-R, Section 118, relating to jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of spouses domiciled in different states, by Joseph W. Bingham and Herbert F. Goodrich. December 10, 1925. 7 p.
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- Commentaries on restatement of conflict of laws No. 20-R. Prepared by Joseph H. Beale, reporter. . . . December 8, 1927. 106 p.
- Conflict of laws. Chapter 12—Procedure. Sections 1-34. . . . January 9, 1928. 40 p. Mimeographed.
- Conflict of laws. Chapter 10. Judgments and other imposed duties, Sections 470-505. . . . February 1, 1928. 18 p. Mimeographed.
- Conflict of laws. Chapter 10. Obligations of judgments and other imposed duties. March 21, 1928. 31 p.
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- Conflict of laws. Chapter 12. Procedure, Sections 601-643. . . . March 23, 1928. 40 p.
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- Conflict of laws. Preliminary draft no. 110. Sections 1000-1070, incl. Revision of sections of P. D. 108. 101 p.
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- Restatement of the law of conflict of laws. Chapter II. Administration of estates. This draft submitted . . . by Victor Morawetz. . . . November 4, 1931. 45 p.
- Conflict of laws. Preliminary draft no. 111. . . . Sections 1000-1070, incl. Revision of sections of P. D. 108. 71 p.
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- tates. . . . May 5, 1932. 67 p.
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- Criminal justice—youth. A statistical survey of recidivism and an analysis of its implication, so far as the youth group is concerned, by Thorsten Sellin. 87 p.
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- Supplement I to report on the criminality of youth—a statistical investigation by Thorsten Sellin. Contents: 1. New York City: Age and offense in court of general sessions. 2. Atlanta, Ga.: Age and arrest. April 18, 1939. 9 p.
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- Criminal justice—youth. Plan for a treatment commission of statewide jurisdiction to which youths found guilty of any crime by any court in the state must be committed. Accompanied by a plan for special youth courts of local jurisdiction. Prepared by John B. Waite. . . . May 19, 1939. 41 p.
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- Criminal justice—youth. Plan for a treatment commission and a special youth court operating in conjunction, both of localized jurisdiction. Prepared by John B. Waite. . . . May 19, 1939. 34 p.
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- Criminal justice—youth. . . . Alterations suggested in the plan for a treatment board of state-wide jurisdiction, as set up in draft

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- Appendix to report to the special committee of the Institute on a plan for the preparation of a code of criminal procedure. William E. Mikell. Edwin R. Keedy. October 14, 1925. 13 p.
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not testify. . . . December 17, 1930. 11 p.

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PHOTO-CLERICAL EXPERIMENT

RALPH S. SHAW, *Librarian*, United States Department of Agriculture Library

Experimentation in the Department of Agriculture Library over the last three years in the use of a camera for the performance of clerical routines, such as follow-up on book orders, overdue, or missing issues of periodicals, indicated that this new technique offers possibilities for simplification of library routines and for improvement of library services through reduction of the amount of time which must be spent on these routines.

Since the savings result primarily from improvement in systems made possible through the use of the new photographic equipment, rather than from the use of the cameras alone, it is obvious that the conditions under which the cameras are used are really more important than the machines themselves in determining whether improvements in library management may be expected generally through their application.

A grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York through the American Council of Learned Societies has made it possible to build ten of the new cameras and processors and to experiment with them under ten different management situations.

A manual on the photoclerical processes has been prepared. Each of the cooperating libraries has undertaken to experiment with as many of the applications shown in the manual as seem feasible, and will also experiment with other applications of their own. A reporting system has been set

up which will show the method used in the past for each of the experimental operations and the cost of performing each operation the old way. It will then report the new method and the costs involved under the new method. Our reporting system will let each of the cooperating libraries know what the others are doing. In setting up our experiments we have agreed that it is quite as important to know the areas in which the machine applications are not profitable as it is to learn the areas in which applications show savings in cost or improvement in service.

Since experience at the Department of Agriculture Library over several years shows that proper application of this new method to large scale operations can be very profitable, there is no need to prove this fact. Thus, the experiments are set up to find out what the process is good for under each set of conditions, *and also to find out where it is not as efficient as manual processes*, so that the report which results may be a guide to more efficient general application. In order to determine the size of the library in which the equipment is justified a small college library has been included as has a state library agency, which we hope will be able to test some small public library operations.

The funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation will pay for the cameras and processors, and for incidental expenses. Each cooperating library will contribute the labor and materials required as well as the time

required in planning, in cost studies, and in designing and installing the new routines.

The libraries coöperating in this experiment include five university libraries: Yale University Library, Columbia University Library, University of Chicago Library, University of Illinois Library, and the University of California Library. The three large public libraries participating are the Brooklyn Public Library, The Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Detroit Public Library. Goucher College Library represents the small college libraries; and the Ohio State Library will give us experience in application at the state library level as well as in extension operations. In addition, the Department of Interior Library is coöperating, and is paying its own cost completely, including the cost of the equipment. The author is heading the coöperative project.

The experiments will be conducted

over a two-year period after which the experience of the group will be summarized in a report on the project. Since the purpose of this experiment is to provide objective data on the basis of generalized experience, the coöperating libraries have agreed that neither the manual nor the results of individual experiments will be published until we have completed the two years of experimentation in all the coöperating libraries and have prepared our report based on the total experiment.

The coöperating libraries have been making intensive studies of present methods of performing routines. The machines built especially for the project by Remington-Rand have been delivered. The experiments are now under way. We look forward to a very stimulating and instructive two years and hope that the final results may make a contribution to library management.

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